

Description

Server module for modularly designed server

- 5 The invention relates to a server module for a modularly designed server.

Servers are computing devices providing central services for a plurality of users or clients in a distributed computer system. The servers and users are usually connected to one another by means of an LAN. According to their function, servers can be distinguished as file servers, application servers, print servers, CD-ROM servers, e-mail servers, for example. A file server manages data and/or files centrally and makes them available to other computers. Application servers make programs available centrally to the network or to the users. A print server manages print jobs centrally and distributes them to the appropriate printers in the network. A CD-ROM server has a plurality of CD-ROM drives which can be accessed via the LAN. An e-mail server is used as a mailbox for all subscribers and manages all incoming and outgoing e-mails.

25 Figure 1 shows the design of a network having a plurality of servers based on the prior art. The servers A-D take on various functions within the network, for example server A is a file server, server B is an application server, server C is a print server, server D is a CD-ROM server. The servers are connected via a communication interface to an LAN and via a router interface to a router for data interchange with the other servers. Data interchange takes place using data packets. The router is a link computer between the two LAN networks and represents part of the bottom three layers of the OSI reference model. As data packet switcher, the router evaluates the Layer 3 information

contained in the data packets, for example the IP addresses, and uses routing tables to ascertain the best further data path. In this context, the router can also send or receive data packets via an LAN or via telecommunication networks.

The servers connected to the router based on the prior art have two principal component parts, namely a data processing unit or a processor and a network interface card NIC. If the server A connected to the LAN1 wants to communicate with the server B connected to the LAN2, the data need to be put into the suitable generic format. In the network interface card NIC_a of the server A, the data which are to be transmitted to the server B are packed into the data format of the network LAN1 (framing) and are sent to the line card of the router. The line card of the router unpacks the data (deframing) and then puts or packs them into the data format of the second network LAN2 (framing). The router then sends the reformatted data to the server B. The data packets sent to the router by the server A contain the server B as destination address.

One disadvantage of the network arrangement shown in figure 1 is that the technical complexity for transmitting data from one server to another server via the router is relatively involved in technical terms, since constant packing and unpacking or data format conversion needs to take place. The network interface cards present in the servers for this purpose have a high level of circuit complexity, which means that the servers have relatively high production costs.

Another disadvantage of the network arrangement shown in figure 1 is that there must always be a router between the servers. The number of possible servers in the network arrangement shown in figure 1 is therefore limited by the performance capability and the number of

server connections of the router. This complicates flexible extension of the conventional network arrangement shown in figure 1.

- 5 It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a server module for a modularly designed server which permits data interchange with a low level of circuit complexity.
- 10 The invention achieves this object by means of a server module having the features specified in patent claim 1.

The invention provides a server module for a modularly designed server having at least one data processing
15 unit for data processing data packets,
at least one addressable communication interface for connecting the server module to an external network via which the data packets are transmitted,
a switching interface for connecting the server module
20 to a switching device of the modularly designed server,
and having
a routing calculation unit for calculating a server module address using a routing table on the basis of the utilization level of the data processing units of
25 all the server modules of the modularly designed server.

In one preferred embodiment, the server module is provided for data processing data packets of a
30 particular prescribed application type.

In this case, the server module address is preferably calculated on the basis of the application type of the transmitted data packet.

35 The communication interfaces preferably have buffer stores for temporarily storing transmitted data packets.

In one particularly preferred embodiment, the routing table is constantly updated in an associated routing server module of the modularly designed server.

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The routing server module transmits the current routing table to the other server modules, preferably via the switching interface.

10 In another preferred embodiment, the routing server module collects and evaluates data relating to the utilization level of the data processing units of all server modules of the modularly designed server.

15 In this case, the routing server module updates the routing table on the basis of the evaluated utilization level data, the assigned application types of the other server modules and also priority information data for the transmitted data packets.

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In another preferred embodiment, if the utilization level of the data processing units of a server module is too high, at least some of the data processing processes executed in this server module are
25 transmitted to data processing units of other server modules.

A preferred embodiment of the inventive server module for a modularly designed server is described below with
30 reference to the appended figures in order to explain features which are fundamental to the invention.

In the figures:

35 Figure 1 shows a network arrangement based on the prior art;

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Figure 2 shows a modularly designed server comprising a plurality of server modules, in accordance with the invention;

- 5 Figure 3 shows a block diagram of a server module according to the invention.

Figure 2 shows a modularly designed server 1 whose modular design comprises a plurality of different
10 server modules 2, 3, 4, 5. Each server module 2, 3, 4, 5 is provided for data processing data packets corresponding to a particular application type. By way of example, server modules 3, 5 are file servers for data processing FTP files, while the server module 4 is
15 a print server. The server module 2 is connected to a switching device 7 via an internal data bus or a data line 6. The switching device 7 is connected to the other server modules 3, 4, 5 of the modularly designed server 1 via other internal data buses or data lines 8, 9, 10. The server modules 2, 4 are connected to a first
20 local area network 13 via connecting data buses or data lines 11, 12, and the server modules 3, 5 are connected to a second local area network 16 via connecting data buses 14, 15.

25 Figure 3 is a block diagram to explain the design of an inventive server module of the modularly designed server 1. All the server modules 2, 3, 4, 5 of the modularly designed server 1 have the same circuit
30 design. The design of one server module is shown in figure 3 using the server module 2. The server module 2 contains at least one data processing unit 17, a routing calculation unit 18, at least one addressable communication interface 19 and also a switching
35 interface 20. The data processing unit 17 can contain one or more processors for data processing data packets. The server module 2 is connected to the external network 13 via the addressable communication

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interface and the connecting data bus 11. The external data packets received from the network 13 are routed via the connecting data bus 11 to the communication interface 19. The incoming data packet is a data frame comprising header data (header) and useful data (payload). The header data contain a line layer address or Layer 2 address. In addition, the incoming Internet data frame contains information relating to the application type. The routing calculation unit 18 checks whether or not the line layer address of the incoming data packet is addressing a server module within the modularly designed server 1. If the modularly designed server 1 is not addressed, the routing calculation unit reads from a routing table the port address of the external destination computer and sends the data packet to this external destination computer via the communication interface 19. If, conversely, the line layer address contained in the incoming data packet or the MAC information data does/do address a server module within the modularly designed server 1, the application type of the received data frame is first determined. On the basis of the computer utilization level of the data processing units within the various server modules 2, 3, 4, 5 of the modularly designed server 1, the server module address of that server module which is associated with this application type and whose data processing units have the lowest utilization level is read from the current routing table. The routing calculation unit sends the received useful data as an Internet protocol data packet or IP datagram via the internal data bus lines and the switching device 7 to this server module address which has been read. To this end, the routing calculation unit 18 either generates an internal header containing the ascertained server module address, and said header is added to the IP datagram, or it drives the switching device 7 using control lines (not shown) such that the Internet protocol data packet obtained

from the useful data of the incoming data packet is switched to that server module which is addressed by the server module address coming from the routing table.

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The various server modules 2, 3, 4, 5 in the modularly designed server 1 take on various functions. One server module is assigned, as routing table manager, to update the routing table. Another server module determines, as load manager, the computer utilization level of all the data processing units of the various server modules within the modularly designed server 1. The server module assigned to ascertain the load constantly collects data relating to the computer utilization level of the data processing units of the other server modules and evaluates these data. The evaluation results are transmitted to that server module which manages the routing table. There, the routing table is constantly updated on the basis of the transmitted utilization level data, the assigned application types of the server modules and priority information data for the incoming data packets. Data copies of the updated routing table are sent to the other server modules, so that each server module 2-5 within the modularly designed server 1 is informed about the state of the utilization level of the other server modules. If the utilization level of the data processing units of a server module is too high, at least some of the data processing processes executed in this server module are then preferably transmitted to data processing units of other server modules. This largely brings the computer utilization levels of the various server modules into line with one another.

35 If, by way of example, the server modules 3, 5 are suitable as file servers for processing FTP applications, and the server module 2 receives an external data packet containing an FTP application from

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modules to increase the power and to take on additional server services by connecting additional server modules to the switching device 7. Since each server module has a dedicated routing calculation unit, the load

5 equalization between the various server modules within the modularly designed server 1 is optimized. Each server module forwards incoming data packets to that server module which is responsible for the application type and has the lowest computer utilization level. In

10 addition, data processing processes which are being executed within the data processing units of an overloaded server module are transferred to server modules which have a lower level of loading.

15 The modular design of the server 1 thus ensures an optimally equalized computer utilization level and flexible extension options. Complicated reformatting of external data packet formats to internal data packet formats is eliminated, since the IP data packets

20 contained in the external data packets or Internet frames are forwarded unchanged to the appropriate server modules. The circuit complexity for internally forwarding received data packets to the other server modules is therefore low.

The present disclosure relates to subject matter contained in priority German Patent Application No. 100 16 236.3, filed on March 31, 2000, the contents of which is herein expressly incorporated by reference in its entirety.